

Historic, Archive Document

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FRUIT TREES

FREIGHT PAID PRICES

PEAR * APPLE * CRAB APPLE * QUINCE * PLUM * PRUNE * PEACH * NECTARINE * APRICOT * CHERRY

	Each	10 to 50
Prices:— No. 1, 3 to 4 feet.....	90c	80c
No. 1, 4 to 6 feet.....	\$1.00	90c

Note—Ten trees of a kind only are sold at the 10 to 50 tree rate. (Example: 10 apples at the 10 rate, but not 8 apples and 2 plum).

Commercial Orchardist—Please write for prices on 50 or more trees.

PROPER PLANTING

Trees, shrubs, and plants require immediate and careful attention for successful results in planting. They must not be exposed to the wind or sun before planting, and should be cultivated and watered after planting to assure quick establishment. **Please Read the Following Information.**

HANDLING UPON ARRIVAL

Unless you are prepared to plant the trees or plants immediately, dig a trench large enough to accommodate all the roots, set bundle of trees or plants at an angle to save extra digging, spread the roots carefully and firm the soil around them. Water when ground is dry and heap the soil well about the stems of stock.

Plants received in freezing weather should not be opened until they have been put in a cool but frost proof cellar and gradually thawed out.

Stock which seems somewhat dry upon opening should be buried in wet soil for a day or two; small bundles may be placed in tubs of water. This will quickly liven the stems and make them ready for planting.

PREPARATION OF GROUND

Spade and plow thoroughly and deeply, raking or harrowing the soil fine and leveling off to facilitate planting. Dig holes generously wide and deep to receive the root system without crowding. Loosen the soil in the bottom of the hole.

PRUNING BEFORE PLANTING

Pruning stock at the time it is transplanted assures more rapid recovery, providing less heavy top to be supported by the roots which themselves are burdened with the task of re-establishing tiny feeding rootlets. Use a sharp knife or shears.

TREES. Remove about one-third of the top from average heavy tops, by clipping branch ends and interfering limbs. Cut off frayed or bruised roots just above the point affected. Leave one branch or stem to develop into a leader.

FRUIT TREES. Trim roots as advised for trees above. Branched trees should be pruned so that three to five branches, well placed about the trees, remain. Remaining branches should be cut back from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$. On peach trees limbs should be cut back to three buds. Whip trees should be topped to the desired heading out, usually from 24 to 36 inches.

SHRUBS. Thin out the tops of many branched shrubs, removing old wood and cut back average plants about one-third. Thin roots as directed for trees above.

ROSES. Cut roots as advised for trees and shrubs, removing bruised and broken parts. Cut tops back to three or four buds on each stem.

PLANTING TREES AND SHRUBS

TREES. Dig hole large enough to admit all the roots of plant without cramping them. Place top soil in separate pile to place about roots. Loosen subsoil when it is very hard. Set trees one or two inches deeper than they stood in the nursery, as shown by the collar or bark at top of roots. **SHRUBS** should be set at the same depth or slightly deeper than in the nursery. Spread roots out naturally and work in pulverized soil about the roots, tamping firmly with the feet. If soil is dry, water well before hole is filled with soil. Lastly, fill the hole level, but do not mound up, as this tends to shed water away from the roots. Don't tramp down the top soil, but leave loose to prevent baking and cracking.

ROSES. Plant all graft-joints so that they are at least two inches below ground level. Roses require thorough cultivation of the soil and are gross feeders, necessitating rich ground or fertilizer for best results.

EVERGREENS should be set a trifle lower than they stood in the nursery. Dig the hole a foot larger in diameter than the ball of earth about the roots and fill in with good loamy soil, packing firmly by tramping or settling by filling hole with water. Loosen burlap at top of ball and roll back or cut off, but DO NOT remove entire burlap covering.

PRUNING AND PLANTING SMALL FRUITS

GRAPES. Cut back roots proportionately to development. Tops should be removed, leaving one stem with three to four buds. Set slightly deeper than in the nursery row. Space 6 by 6 to 8 by 10 feet.

CURRENTS AND GOOSEBERRIES. Cut back top about one half, trim roots slightly cutting off broken or bruised roots. Space 4 by 6 to 6 by 8 feet.

RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, ETC. Tops should be removed to about 6 inches from the ground when planted. Space 3 to 4 feet.

ASPARAGUS. Plant one foot apart in furrows 6 inches deep. Do not cut the first year. Fertilize heavily.

RHUBARB. Plant 3 feet apart with buds one inch below ground level. Fertilize with manure every year.

STRAWBERRIES. Remove old leaves. Trim roots back one-third. Plant with trowel or dibble, opening hole and spreading roots out in fan shape with the crowns slightly below the ground level.

PROPER PLANTING DISTANCES

Large trees, such as Elm, Maple, etc.....	30 to 50 ft.
Medium trees, such as Birch, Ash, etc.....	25 to 40 ft.
Fruit trees—Apples and Cherries.....	25 to 40 ft.
Pears, Plums, Peaches, Apricots.....	20 to 25 ft.
Sour Cherries, Almonds, Quince.....	20 to 25 ft.
Filberts.....	20 to 30 ft.
English Walnuts.....	40 to 60 ft.
Rose Bushes and Small Shrubs.....	2 to 2½ ft.
Shrubs, large growing varieties.....	3 to 6 ft.

CARE AFTER PLANTING

CULTIVATION: Keep soil loose on top to conserve moisture by hoeing shallowly until the first of August. After this time it is well to allow stock to harden and mature for wintering.

MULCHING: Grass clippings, straw manure, or marsh hay will serve instead of a dust mulch to conserve moisture and keep down weeds where cultivation cannot be given.

WATERING: Water thoroughly rather than sprinkle lightly. Give the soil all the water it will take at one time. No more need be applied for several days when this is done.

FERTILIZING: Barnyard manure is one of the best mediums of enriching the soil. When this cannot be secured, a balanced commercial fertilizer may be used with good results.

TRIMMING, generally, should be done immediately after the bloom fades. In this way no blooming wood for the following year is cut off. Fruit trees should be kept open in the center and pruned yearly (February) to eliminate excess wood. Remove all old wood on currants and gooseberries yearly after fruit is gathered. Raspberries and blackberries should receive similar treatment, leaving a few vigorous stems for the succeeding crop. Grapes require severe cutting back each spring, early in February, before the sap starts.

INSECT PESTS, should have immediate attention. There are three classes of parasites to combat. First, insects which eat the leaf and stem tissue; second, insects which suck the sap from the leaves and stems; and third, fungus, and scale conditions, which attack leaves, stems, and bark. The first should be combated by a stomach poison such as Arsenate of Lead, Paris Green, etc. The second, by tobacco or nicotine solutions, Black Leaf 40, etc., when confined to the leaves or stems; and by more caustic or corrosive solutions, such as Lime-sulphur, when confined to branches and stems. Dormant spraying for scale and egg infestations is most successful, as spraying with corrosive solutions when in foliage, will remove foliage if the solution is of full strength. Rust, Mildew and Curleaf are best combated by Bordeaux Mixture.

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